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# The Christian



# Intelligencer

WERE ONCE THESE MAXIMS FIXED—THAT GOD'S OUR FRIEND, VIRTUE OUR GOOD, AND HAPPINESS OUR END, HOW SOON MUST REASON O'ER THE WORLD PREVAIL, AND ERROR, FRAUD AND SUPERSTITION FAIL.

Vol XVI. Gardiner, Maine, Friday, April 29, 1836. New Series, Vol. X—NO 15.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING FOR THE PROPRIETOR,  
BY JOHN RAMSEY.  
N. CLEVELAND FLETCHER, Editor.  
From the Universalist Union.  
LETTER VIII.  
St. Petersburg, Oct 16, 1835.

Messrs Editors—Before I speak of the city of St. Petersburg and give a description of its buildings, I will conduct your readers back to Constadt and make a few observations as we sail up the river Neva on which it is situated. The land on either side of the river is low, and possesses little to engage the attention of the traveller. The soil is barren, and a stunted growth of evergreens such as the spruce and fir are the only representatives of a forest. The birch which is the predominating if not the only hard wood tree, abounds, but it is the white birch and its growth consequently small. No country seats relieved the monotonous and impoverished scenery; no pleasant villages like those which adorn our western forests, and "make the desert smile," rose to our view; but all was cold and comfortless, and no indication was afforded to induce the traveller to believe that he was in the immediate neighborhood of the capital of a great empire. St. Petersburg is situated on low land and being shut out from distant prospect, by a bend in the river, it is not until you are close to the city, that it bursts upon the view. The effect is then certainly grand, and from a barren and uninteresting country you suddenly find yourself in the midst of palaces and some of the most magnificent public buildings of which Europe can boast. On arriving at the quay, the first thing which arrests the attention of the traveller is the costume of the people. Whether first impressions are correct, or not to be relied on, I shall leave for caustics to decide; but I am free to confess that nothing to me could be more unprepossessing than the general appearance of the common Russians. If you can imagine a being, "of the human form divine," clothed in a sheep skin in the form of a Boston wrapper, with the wool inside to keep its owner warm, girl about the loins with a strap girdle of coarse wool, a bare neck, and a face disfigured with a grisly beard, (for the peasantry never shave) and a copious head of hair, where, as Burns says, "horn and bone never unsettled their thick plantations," and, lastly, to crown the whole, a hat like a bell reversed, you will have a pretty correct idea of the costume and appearance of the great majority of the Russian people. Some of the people are actually hideous. A man of a good physiognomy with a fine glossy jet beard may pass muster tolerably well, especially to one who has a Jewish taste, but when a ugly face is still more disfigured by a carotid growth of hair the effect is actually frightful. Ineffortful efforts have been made to introduce the razor; but prejudice is so strong, that even an imperial edict would be unavailing. The Russian will yield to any kind of oppression and degradation, except that of being shaved. You may deprive him of his liberty, his fortune, or his life, but you must not touch his beard; that alone is sacred. If you reason with him, he tells you that Jesus Christ wore a beard; and all the Apostles and Saints are represented with flowing beards, and that he is only following the highest authority.—This is decisive. And I have observed through life, that when a man thinks that he can find countenance for his follies by a reference to scripture, he is generally irrefragable.

The city of St. Petersburg, as I have already observed, is situated at the mouth of the Neva, at the eastern extremity of the Gulf of Finland. The river Neva is indeed but the outlet of lake Ladoga, which discharges itself in the gulf. The city is built partly on islands, which are formed by the river Neva, and partly on both sides of that river. The selection of this ground for the building of a city which was to be the capital of the empire, has been considered as very injudicious. It is subject to great inconveniences from two considerations: first, it is exposed to considerable inundations, both from the waters of the gulf and of the river itself; and secondly, it is low, level, and swampy. The most destructive and awful inundation occurred in November, 1824, an account of which I give in the language of a modern traveller.

"On the night of the tenth of November, 1824, so strong a westerly wind impeded the current from the Ladoga lake, that the Neva and the canals rose to an unusual height, and lamps were hung out around the Admiralty steeple to warn people not to sleep in their lowest apartments—a signal to which custom had familiarized them. Early on the next day,

the waters had so risen, that the white flag was hung out, and guns were fired to admonish the city of its danger. It was soon too apparent that these admonitions were necessary. The Neva rose so as to inundate the whole city, and the confusion and destruction became indescribable. Vehicles of all descriptions, says a private letter, were now seen hurrying homewards, or to the bridges, or to some rising ground, with the water over their wheels; people were also seen wading through it up to their waists, in a short time only a courier here and there appeared on horseback, their horses scarcely able to keep their heads above water. At one o'clock, on the 19th, nothing was to be seen on the Grand Place, and in the streets, but wooden barks, empty boats, sentry boxes, timber, furniture washed from the houses, bread, and various kinds of provisions, all floating in confused masses on the boisterous surface; wooden houses were seen floating up the river, most of the inhabitants of which had perished! Even the churchyards experienced an additional desolation. In the Surolenko quarter of the town, the coffins were washed out of their graves, and the dead bodies were cast up from their quiet habitations. Numbers had struggled up pillars, to the tops of trees, and on the highest eminences, and were gradually saved from the fate of their companions by a few boats, which literally plied above the tops of many of the houses!—An eye witness says,—"on Saturday, the 20th, at day break, I went out to view the effects of this catastrophe. I found the quay of the Neva blocked up with timber, broken barges, galliots, and vessels of various descriptions, which had carried with them the pillars and lamp-posts of the houses, and had broken in the windows, and otherwise damaged the edifices on the quay. The large blocks of granite, of which the parapet is composed, were thrown over. The Isaac's, the Tsochloff, and summer garden bridges, were broken away from their anchors and dispersed and destroyed. Many of the streets were so choked up with their timber, as to be almost impassable. In the Varsili Ostroff quarter, where most of the houses are of wood, the destruction was immense: whole dwellings were hurled from their foundations, some of which were found at a considerable distance from the spot on which they stood, with the dead bodies of their unfortunate inhabitants within; others were broken to pieces on the spot, and some of them have been so totally destroyed, that not a fragment remains. Wooden barracks, with many of their inmates were totally overwhelmed. An entire regiment of carabineers who had climbed up to the roofs of one of them all perished! Eight thousand dead bodies had already been found, and multitudes were carried by the retreating waters down the Gulf of Finland; many, also, were supposed to remain buried in the ruins of their habitations. Of course, many instances of individual affliction during the rapidity of the inundation must have occurred, the following seems to be particularly affecting. A lady and child in a carriage were in a dangerous situation, when a Cossack riding by, observed her distress and stopped; she entreated him all hazards to save her child; he took it from the carriage window, but in a few minutes his horse slipped and they both perished; soon afterwards, the lady, with her servants, horses, baggage, were overwhelmed in the waters. When we state the loss of human beings as already ascertained to have amounted to upwards of 8,000, it may seem almost unfeeling to think of estimating the destruction of property; but many of those who have escaped the flood are doomed in the wreck of their all, to combat the more tedious mortality of famine. All the provisions in the city had been more or less damaged, and the frost had set in so severely, that any supply from sea was considered hopeless. The exchange had been fitted up to receive 4,000 persons; and such of the public buildings as escaped, were opened for the reception of the homeless. The number of these is the homeless. Our beyond all present calculation. Our readers may, however, form some faint idea of it from the fact, that whole villages in the neighborhood of the city had almost entirely disappeared; of Emilia-novka, not a trace remains! The imperial establishments at Constadt suffered greatly, and the fleet sustained irreparable damage; a ship of one hundred guns was left in the middle of one of the principle streets! In the imperial iron factory, at Catharinooff 200 workmen perished; and out of eighteen barracks, no less than fifteen were washed away. Such are a few, & but a few of the results of this calamity. Alexander was a helpless witness of the scene from his palace windows; what a lesson for human ambi-

tion! A few years before, an emperor, as powerful and seemingly secure, found the grave of his fortune in the ruins of the other capital. To do him justice, he seems to have been deeply afflicted at the spectacle; but, indeed, what indifferent sojourner would not! A million of roubles have been subscribed from the imperial purse, and a committee appointed for their immediate distribution; the reigning family have personally visited and succored the miserable survivors; and all that human charity can do, under such a visitation, is in active progress. The loss of commercial property has been immense; in sugar alone, it is said that 10,800,000 lbs. were damaged, and nearly half the quantity completely melted.

Such is the graphic description of this most calamitous inundation, and it certainly justifies the previous remark, that the site on which the city is built is highly disadvantageous. There have been frequent inundations at earlier periods, but they are insignificant in extent and damage to that which has just been recorded. The raising of the ground and other causes have conspired to render these floods less alarming and destructive. When, however, a strong west and southwest wind sets in, inasmuch as it blows directly from the gulf, it stops the current of the Neva on its passage from lake Ladoga, and inevitably occasions a vast accumulation of water. As the cause, therefore, can never be wholly done away, precautionary measures are still adopted to warn the citizens of approaching danger. The height of the water is regularly marked, and when it attains a certain height, the state of things is made known by distinct firings of cannon, the firings being repeated as the danger increases. The top of the admiralty is also a very conspicuous beacon, when, in the day time, white flags are displayed, at night lanterns are suspended; the churches also toll their bells. With the exception of these disastrous floods, and the low, moist situation of the ground, the location of St. Petersburg on the Gulf of Finland and the banks of the Neva, is highly advantageous for commerce.

St. Petersburg is divided into five large districts, which again are subdivided into eleven smaller divisions. Each separate district is superintended by a major of police, who is assisted in his duties by several subordinate officers. If the citizens are as well attended to as strangers, the surveillance must be most efficient. Nothing can exceed the trouble and inconvenience to which the traveller is subject in this despotic government. On arriving at Constadt your passport is examined; before you set foot on shore at St. Petersburg you must show them again to the officers who stand on the gangway. You must report yourself at the foreign office to obtain a ticket of residence; you then must give an account of yourself and business; you must send or go to the police offices at the quarter in which you live; if you wish to proceed farther, you must leave your original passport and take out a new one for the place of your destination; you are bound to keep the exact road designated in the passport. If you wish to leave the country, you must petition the Emperor, then signify your intention by three several insertions in the public papers, so that you are of necessity compelled to remain in Russia ten days, however urgent your business may be. At the custom house, all books are taken from you and examined by a censor of the press, and returned if they contain no sentiments at variance with the reigning dynasty. Newspapers from abroad are not permitted to be circulated, and even the postmasters can open and burn letters which effect Russian politics. An English gentleman informed me that his papers had not come to hand, because they contained strictures on that speech to the Polish deputies, which had rendered Nicholas famous or infamous among the nations of Europe. The present Emperor is exceedingly jealous of foreigners, and execrates the liberal sentiments that are pervading the nations of Europe. He has reason to be so. When the fear of the subject is the great motive of obedience, the sceptre of the tyrant will tremble in the hand that grasps it. C. F. L. F.

From the Herald of Truth.

BIBLE READING.

A FATHER'S LEGACY TO HIS DAUGHTER. By Mrs. A. F. STEPHENS, of Union Village.

I have sought a precious and valuable gift for my beloved child, and I now present it as my last, best testimony of the unchanging, undying love of a father.—It is a gift that is "able to make you wise unto salvation" to insure you "true riches"—and to give you a "lively hope" of an "inheritance incorruptible, unde-

filed, and that fadeth not away." It is the Bible—it is  
"The guide our Heavenly Father gave  
To lead to realms of day—  
The Star whose lustre glides the grave,  
The Light, the Life, the Way.

Receive it then, my dear child, as a pledge—not only of the love of an earthly parent—but of the impartial and infinite love of your Father which is in heaven. Let it be your "constant study and chief delight." Search for its divine truths as for hidden treasures. It will fill your soul with exalted and adoring views of the nature and character of God. His wisdom, power and grace here shine forth in the works of creation and providence—and here the glorious work of redemption unfolds still brighter displays of his perfections. The Bible excels all other books, and is invaluable for its heaven-ward hopes and glorious promises which extend to all ranks and conditions of men. The high and the low, the bond and the free, the rich and the poor may all become the happy recipients of its consolations and instructions. "It presents religion in the most engaging dress—communicates truth which philosophy could never investigate, in a style which poetry can never equal. The fairest productions of human wit, after a few perusals, like gathered flowers, wither in our hands, and lose their fragrance; but this unfading plant of Paradise becomes, as we are accustomed to it, still more and more beautiful—its bloom is daily brightened—fresh odours are emitted, and new sweets extracted from it. He who has once tasted its excellencies will desire to taste them again and he who tastes them oftener will relish them best."

You are now young, my dear daughter—you have, as it were, but just commenced the journey of life. Do you wish its progress and termination to be prosperous and happy? Then read the Bible, and obey its heavenly precepts. It will teach you to shun the way of the transgressor, in which are misery and death, and to pursue the path of virtue and religion, where only you can find happiness—happiness consummate and enduring. And should you attain the meridian of life—should your day be cloudless and serene—still still continue to study the Scriptures. They will add a zest to all your enjoyments in this world, and give you the blessed assurance that brighter, purer, holier joys will be yours in that world which is to come.

But it is in the dark day of adversity and night of affliction, in the decrepitude and infirmity of age—and when languishing on a dying bed, that we most need the precious promises and support of the Bible, (and) the soothing, cheering consolations of the gospel of Jesus.

My own history, which I shall here briefly record, will show you the unhappy consequences of deferring an acquaintance with the Scriptures, and disbelieving their sublime doctrine. It will teach you how essential to our happiness in after years, are early practical piety, and a firm unwavering faith in that gospel which brought life and immortality to light.

I sat out in life's unclouded morning with joyous bounding spirits, and surrounded by friends, affluence and all that the world deems happiness. Earth looked fair and beautiful in all my dreams—and I said, there is much bliss laid up in store for me on earth. "I will eat, drink and be merry." But this dream, this hallucination was transient as "the morning cloud and early dew which passeth away." My sky was soon overcast with the dark clouds of adversity—fortune frowned on my prospects, and sunshine friends forsook me. These calamities I might perhaps, have borne with some degree of fortitude and resignation; but deeper and more heart-felt afflictions awaited me—afflictions which exceed all others in this vale of tears, and for which earth has no consolations. These few friends, who would have remained by my side firm and unchanged through all vicissitudes—who were near and dear to my heart as the fountain of life itself, were taken away suddenly one after another by the relentless hand of death, and I was left alone to lament their loss, and to "sorrow as those who have no hope."

Thus my dear child, ended all my ardent and sanguine hopes of earthly bliss. I had dishonoured the native dignity of my soul by permitting all my wishes and aspirations to terminate on nothing higher than the treasures of the world, and they had now fled "like the baseless fabric of a vision," leaving nothing behind, save blasted prospects, disappointed hopes and a bleeding heart.

"Bliss! sublimity! bliss! proud words, and vain! Implicit treason to divine decrees! A bold invasion of the rights of Heaven! O how I dreamed of things impossible, Of joys perpetual change—

Eternal sunshine in the storms of life!  
How richly were my morning trances hung  
With gorgeous tapestries of pictured joys!  
I clasped the phantoms and I found them air,  
Then, starting woke and found myself undone."

Oh, had I remembered my Creator in the days of my youth, and served him with half the zeal with which I served the world—had I known the Lord as he is revealed to us in the gospel, and entertained correct views of his nature and of his designs towards his wayward offspring, I should not thus have been left comfortless. But, alas! I had never studied the Scriptures for myself—and a misinterpretation of them by others, now prevented me from seeking the only balm that can heal a wounded heart.—I had been taught to believe that God was there revealed as a partial and wrathful Being; as a Being whose vindictive justice would eternally predominate over love, mercy, and every other attribute—and who designed an endless separation between me and many of those I had loved and lost. And to increase my despondency and unbelief, I was assured by professed "messengers of glad tidings," that because I had been so unhappy as not to have acquainted myself with God and the gospel of his Son in my days of prosperity—he would now laugh at my calamity, and mock at my desolation. That I had "sinned away the day of grace"—and that he who was once my Father and Benefactor, had now become my enemy, and would, for the "praise of his glorious justice," inflict on me "all the miseries of hell, death itself, and the pines of hell forever." Fatal misapprehension! It drove me farther from the only true source of happiness, and plunged me still deeper in wretchedness and guilt. I spurned from me the volume which I supposed contained such appalling doctrines, and sought an alleviation of my woes in the inebriating cup. For a time I travelled rapidly down the broad road of intemperance and dissipation. But my soul, at length revolted from the scenes of degradation and misery I there witnessed, and I returned—but still "without God and without hope in the world." I next called upon philosophy for comfort and support—but I called in vain. She had no consolation for herself, and therefore none to administer.—She pointed to the grave and coldly replied, "There is the final end of man—Yes—poor, feeble, wretched man—whose days on earth are few and full of sorrow, must return again to the dust from whence he sprang and there mingle forever with his native earth." "Who, then," I exclaimed, raising my eyes at last to heaven, in absolute despair, "who will show me any good? I have 'learned on earth'—it has pierced my soul with many sorrows, and where shall I now seek for hope and consolation? Lord to whom shall I go?—and cheering life giving voice from Revelation replied, "Come unto me, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart, and you shall find rest to your soul. For my yoke is easy and my burden is light.—Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in me. In my Father's house are many mansions—I go to prepare a place for you, and if I go, I will come again and receive you to myself that where I am, there ye may be also. If it were not so, I would have told you. I am the resurrection and the life, he that believeth on me, though he were dead, yet shall he live—and he that liveth and believeth on me, shall never die. The Father loveth his Son, and hath given all things into his hands.—All that the Father hath given me shall come unto me, and he that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out." This consoling, heavenly assurance was enough. It was the one thing needful—and it was all that could be desired by an immortal and ever expanding mind. You, my beloved child, have known a part of my history since that time—and I humbly trust that through the grace of God, it has been the history of a Christian. The bible, that long neglected book, has been my constant, unerring guide and faithful friend. Its glorious truths and promises have imparted to my soul that love, and joy, and peace which the world can neither give nor take away. I have learned from its sacred pages, and by happy experience, that "The Law of the Lord is perfect converting the soul; the testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple.—The statutes of the Lord are right, rejoicing the heart; and the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether. More to be desired are they than fine gold; sweeter also than honey and the honey comb; and in keeping them there is great reward." The blessed volume of Revelation has also given me the joyful assurance that I shall meet all I have known and loved on earth,



and all the ransomed myriads of mankind, in that world where death has no dominion—and where sin, sorrow and separation are known no more forever.

Oh then, if such is the inestimable worth of the Bible, "hearken to its counsels," acquaint yourself with its doctrine, and lay up its treasures in your heart, while health, prosperity and the vigour of intellect are yours. Reason and self-interest may teach you the importance of some of the moral duties—philosophy may perhaps, assist you to bear with more equanimity the trials of earth—but it is the gospel alone, which can enable you to cherish all the moral virtues, and give you those heaven-born graces—faith, hope and charity, which will buoy up the soul through all the vicissitudes of life—illumine the valley of death—glid the darkness of the tomb, and conduct you safely and triumphantly to that "house not made with hands, eternal in the heaven."

#### INVITATION & PROMISE OF JESUS.

How inspiring are the invitations and promises of Jesus! Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. I delight to employ words like these, words breathing of welcome and encouragement, of relief and hope, of rest and heaven.

The Savior, you perceive, is by no means exclusive in his invitation. His language is without reservation: "I invite all, without distinction; not all who are the favorites of divine grace, not all who are elected to salvation; but all who labor and are heavy laden, all who are weary of the pressure and hopelessness of an unchristian state; all such I invite to come to me, come and receive the alleviation I impart."

Do any of my readers experience the truth of this representation? Would to God you were all sensible, my friends, of the attractive eloquence and power of these words! But fully sensible, you never will be, until you exemplify their spirit, until you listen to their persuasive invitation; never will you be sensible, until you come and to him who invites and promises and performs.

But you may answer: "We acknowledge, that words containing more of heavenly assurance and comfort, were never uttered by human lips; still how can we,—how is it possible for us to come to the Savior! Has he not himself declared; no man can come to me, unless the Father who sent me draw him?" with heartfelt gratitude I received the same truth. No individual would come; no individual could come to this messenger of heaven, unless the Supreme Being drew or attracted him,—pressed or persuaded him. This is precisely what the Eternal has done; this is precisely what the Eternal is now doing. By knowledge of himself revealed would he draw you,—by the mission of the Messiah,—by the revelation of immortality,—by motives and means,—by the influence of the holy spirit,—he would draw you to his son, he would press and persuade you to come to salvation. He uses no compulsion, indeed,—he treats you as rational beings, free agents; and when by the mouth of his delegate he commands or asks you to come, can you imagine that he is mocking you! mocking you with commands impossible to be performed! O no! he makes you able to come. He strengthens you to come. He helps your infirmities. Yes,—for this very purpose he sanctified his ambassador, and commissioned him to the world, for this very purpose he imparted wisdom, and speech, and miraculous endowment, and thus would he draw you to his minister of reconciliation.

Allow me to ask, my friends: Do you experience this drawing, this attraction, of the Father? One moment pause, each one; ask your own heart: "Do I feel, and yet resist this heavenly attraction? or do I yield to this sweet drawing of paternal love? Here centres the spirit of the gospel. If no one knows the Father but the Son, and he to whom the Son is willing to reveal him; what is the consequent duty of man,—man the probationer, man the expectant of immortality?—Bear witness, both Earth and Heaven, to the responses of revelation: 'Repair, ye weary and heavy-laden, to him who is sent to relieve you; repair to the Savior of the overburdened and oppressed; to receive him to your heart; accept his overtures of peace; welcome his inspiring assurances; make them efficacious not only to your temporal welfare, but to your well being in eternity.'

Are not your reasons for coming to Christ of infinite moment? He is the very Savior you need,—an all-sufficient Savior. There dwelt in him the brightness of the Father's glory; but still it was a soft lustre, a tempered radiance, an approachable glory. It resembled that glory which hovered over the Hebrew mercy-seat; not a consuming fire, not a blaze of splendor that you could not behold and live; not the ruin of the universe, extinguishing your sight with a burst of unendurable intensity. O no! how different, how benign this mild radiance of the mercy seat, this dewy twilight of divinity, investing the Son of God; how beautiful, how welcome, how refreshing!—beautiful to your eye, refreshing to your hearts. Your Creator knows your frame: he remembers you are but dust: he accommodates all his communications to your imperfection.—As he addresses his ancient prophet he addresses mankind in tender mercy: 'Go

forth, and stand upon the mountain to meet the Lord; and, lo! while the Lord is about to pass, a great and mighty wind shall precede him, rend the mountains, and shiver the rocks; but the Lord will not be in the wind. The wind will be followed by an earthquake; but the Lord will not be in the earthquake. The earthquake will be followed by lightning; but the Lord will not be in the lightning. But after the lightning, there will be heard a calm, gentle voice, and there will the Lord be."

This still, small voice is yet speaking to you from heaven; 'Come unto me, all ye that are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest.' *Christian Register.*

Swiftly glide our years—they follow each other like the waves of the ocean. Memory calls up the persons we once knew, the scenes in which we once were actors—they appear before the mind like the phantoms of a night vision. Behold the boy, rejoicing in the gaiety of his soul—the wheels of time cannot move too rapidly for him—the light of hope dances in his eye, the smiles of expectation play upon his lip, he looks forward to long years of joy to come, his spirit burns within him when he hears of great men and mighty deeds—he wants to be a man—he longs to mount the hill of ambition, to tread the path of honor, to hear the shout of applause.—Look at him again—he is now in the meridian of life—care has stamped its wrinkle upon his brow—disappointment has dimmed the lustre of his eye—sorrow has thrown its gloom upon its countenance, he looks back upon the waking dreams of his youth, and sighs for their futurity—each revolving year seems to diminish something from his little stock of happiness, and he discovers that the season of youth, when the pulse of anticipation beats high, is the only season of enjoyment. Who is he of the aged looks? His form is bent and totters—his footsteps move more rapidly towards the tomb—he looks back upon the past—his days appear to have been few, and he confesses that they were evil—the magnificence of the great is to him vanity; the hilarity of youth, folly—he considers how soon the gloom of death must overshadow the one and disappoint the other—the world presents little to attract and nothing to delight him—still, however he would linger in it, still he would lengthen out his days though of "beauty's bloom," of "fancy's flash," of "music's breath," he is forced to exclaim, "I have no pleasure in them." A few years of infirmity, inactivity and pain must consign him to idleness or the grave—yet this was the gay, the generous, the high souled boy, who beheld his ascending path of life strewn with flowers without a thorn. Such is human life—but such cannot be the ultimate destinies of man. *Pioneer.*

From the Magazine and Advocate.

#### IDLENESS.

BY REV. ASHER MOORE.

The laws of Solon declared that "no son should be obliged to maintain his father, if he had not taught him a trade." And "he that was thrice convicted of idleness, was to be declared infamous." The habitual idler is seldom a solitary individual; he still possesses so much of the man as to be social in his nature. He commonly has some places of resort, to which he steadily repairs for the purpose of squandering away the invaluable blessing of time. At first his visits are less frequent, and his stay much shorter, than after he has made a regular business of laziness! The wants of his family would occasionally enter his mind, when he first commenced the habitual neglect of his proper business and duties to himself, and those under his care. But habit being allowed to exercise an unrestrained influence over his feelings and conduct, he soon became alike indifferent to the duties of a husband, a father, and a man. He now seeks his highest good in an ungodly and stupid indolence. And because he "provides not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." 1 Tim. v. 8.

But the idleness of this man not only deprives himself and family of the comforts and happiness of life; but it also leads to other species of wickedness.—Although it may seem a *solecism*, it is nevertheless true, that the idler is always employed! Man is an active being; and when not engaged in some suitable calling, he will be employed in prostituting his time and talents to vile and unlawful purposes. And indolence, in innumerable cases, is the first step, not only to crime and infamy, but also to the prison and the gallows!

Furthermore—The blighting influence of the idler's example not only affects himself, and those whose support he ought to be; but it also extends to others around him. Being fond of company, he is ever ready to persuade the industrious man to forsake his daily avocation, and visit the alehouse, or some other place of public resort, to "kill time."—He is acquainted with many sports and amusements; and he thinks it much better for a man to enjoy life, than to die a slave to the work-bench. And so far from being a mere drone in society, he is actively engaged in multiplying the number of idlers.

Now this individual, although he may not

be an exceedingly vicious man, and may seem to do nothing either for or against the morals of community, is constantly exerting a pernicious influence in his social circle. A few such men in a village, particularly if they happen to be engaging and captivating in their manners, may soon affect the whole neighborhood, & lead the mass of the villagers into a state of deplorable laziness. And in that event, the effects which would necessarily follow need not be described.

While on this subject, we may incidentally remark that, in our judgment, every man should be engaged in some laudible employment. And his recreations, which are allowable and ought to be enjoyed, should never interfere with the faithful transaction of his business, and the discharge of his proper duties in life.

#### THE INTELLIGENCER.

—And truth diffuse her radiance from the Press.—

GARDNER, APRIL 29, 1836.

"The wicked shall be turned into hell, and all the nations that forget God."—Psalms 9, 17.

Great reliance has been placed upon these words, by many of the believers in endless misery as positive proof of their doctrine; the ignorant and unlightened portion of them may be honest in their belief that this passage does prove the doctrine of ceaseless torments, but it requires too much charity to accord the same honesty to another portion of them. This passage if taken literally proves too much, for all have sinned and come short of the glory of God. The scriptures hath concluded all under sin. If the wicked and those who forget God are to be turned into an endless hell, then the most virtuous person that ever breathed the vital air must take up his abode there, even God's own people according to the language of the Most High, through his prophet Jeremiah. Can a maid forget her ornaments, or a bride her attire? Yet *my people* have forgotten me, days without number. Now does any one suppose that the people of God are consigned to an endless state of misery? Certainly not, no one will contend for this, for themselves are included in the number who are to be the sport of infuriated demons forever. The word hell does not necessarily mean a place of torture. There are four words rendered hell in the scriptures, viz: *Sheol, Hades, Tartarus* and *Gehenna*. *Sheol* being Hebrew, occurs only in the old Testament. Of the sixty-four instances in which it is found, in thirty-two it is rendered hell, and in the remaining thirty-two pit and grave. *Hades* occurs eleven times, in ten of which it is rendered hell, and once grave in 1 Cor. 15, 55. *Tartarus* occurs but once in 2nd Peter 2, 4. *Gehenna* is found twelve times and is uniformly rendered hell. The word hell according to Greek Lexicographers signifies, obscure, dark, invisible; the invisible receptacle or mansion of the dead. Parkhurst says that our English or rather Saxon word hell in its original signification exactly answers to the Greek word *Hades* and denotes a concealed or unseen place, and this sense of the word is still retained in the eastern and especially in the western counties in England. Its literal meaning then is not a place of torment in a future state of existence, but the state of the dead in general, without regard to the character of persons. The Hebrew word *Sheol* the "Seventy" almost invariably renders it *hades*. In the improved version it is called the unseen state, and in Wakefield's translation the grave. These are the definitions of *hades*. Wakefield in his note on this place, remarks—"it must be remembered that *hades* is the state of death." Wholly another believer in endless misery says—"sheol throughout the Old Testament and *hades* in the Septuagint answering to it, signify not the place of punishment or of the souls of *bad men* only, but the grave only, or the place of death. He says *hades* is the place whether we are all going." Dr. Campbell, says that *hades* ought never in the scriptures to be rendered hell, at least in the sense wherein that word is now universally understood by christians. With the meaning of *hades*, the word hell in its primitive signification perfectly corresponded, for at first it denoted only what was secret or concealed. Our author says it is plain that in the old Testament that most profound silence is observed in regard to the state of the dead, their joys or sorrows, happiness or misery. Balfour enquires whence did the opinion arise that hell anciently was a place of punishment? Where did the Jews learn it? Answer, from the idolatrous heathen nations around them. In support of this he then quotes from Dr. Campbell, from whom we have drawn somewhat largely. But the opinion neither of Hebrews nor of Heathen remained invariably the same. And from the time of the captivity, more especially from the time of the subjection of the Jews, first to the Macedonian empire, and afterwards to the Romans as they had a closer intercourse with Pagans, they insensibly imbibed many of their sentiments, particularly on those subjects wherein their law was silent, and wherein by con-

sequence they considered themselves at greater freedom. Both Greeks and Romans had adopted the notion that the Ghosts of the departed were susceptible both of enjoyment and of suffering, they were led to suppose a sort of retribution in that state, for their merit or demerit in the present. The Greek *hades* they found well adopted to express the Hebrew *sheol*: this they came to conceive as including different sorts of habitations for ghosts of different characters." If the doctrine of endless misery is not taught in the old Testament erudite advocates of that doctrine assert, we see no reason why we may not abandon it entirely; for during four thousand years God kept up a direct communication with mankind, and yet he never named to them the subject of endless punishment. From this fact it is very certain that his laws do not require it, for if they did he would of course threaten to inflict it. But some assert that it is the penalty of the Gospel—if so, the Gospel is a more rigid law than those which were promulgated from Mount Sinai; and if it is contended only in the Gospel, those who lived under the Law will not be affected by it in the least, and consequently they lived in a more fortunate age. We have not, as yet, discovered proof sufficient within the lids of the Bible, to convince us of the truth of this horrible doctrine, whenever we do we shall not fail to make it known to the public. We have written much more than we intended to on this subject at this time but at the suggestion of one correspondent, and the request of another, we shall commence ere long a series of numbers on the word *hell*, examining the connexion in each chapter where this word is used in the scriptures, and in order to throw as much light as possible on the subject we shall bring to our aid the opinions of men who have given direction to a majority of Christendom in matters of religion, and who are now considered by multitude *infallible* if not *immortal*.

#### Conscience.

Conscience is often appealed to, yet it is hard to define, it is frequently the subject of discussion, yet but little light is emitted. What is this inconceivable something which every one possesses, and yet but few cannot or will not acknowledge its secret workings? It is a principle implanted within us by the Creator to guide us along through the voyage of life. It acts powerfully upon the human will. It warns—admonishes and chides with decision, and whether we do good or evil it daily reviews our conduct and writes its sentence upon the tablet of the heart. It is in vain for men to endeavour to get beyond its reach; it sits enthroned in the human soul and censures or applauds as it seems just and right. It is a monarch, beyond the reach of earthly laws; men may endeavour to flatter it—to win it over to their selfish interests, still it will defy their arts, and maintain its own divinity. In hours of danger, when the arch deceiver of man is attempting to lead them down the road of ruin, it knocks gently at the portals of the heart, and softly whispers, *obey my dictates, follow my directions*, and you are free and happy. It is a faithful monitor, and by whatever name you may call it, whether "Conscience, Spirit or light within" it is man's best guide and friend on the ocean of human life.

#### To the Young.

In the whole course of my life (say Montequie,) I have never known any person completely despised, except those who keep bad company. This is a fact worthy of notice, and if the youth of our land would but follow the moral of it, we should see less of poor miserable, intemperate creatures, who are a burthen to themselves and to society. Happiness would take the place of misery, virtue, of vice and plenty of want. There would be less crime, murder and bloodshed would not be known among us, and our country would become a paradise, fit for the residence of angels.

#### Social Intercourse.

From social intercourse, are derived some of the highest enjoyments of life—where there is a free interchange of sentiments, the mind acquires new ideas; and by a frequent exercise of its powers, the understanding gains fresh vigor.

#### A Delightful Sensation.

Nothing is more delightful (says one) than to feel a new passion rising, when the flame that burned before is not quite extinguished. Thus, at the hour of sunset, we behold with pleasure, the orb of night ascending on the opposite side of the horizon. We then enjoy the double brilliancy of the two celestial luminaries.

#### A Bad Spirit.

That is a bad spirit—a miserable disposition, which incites us to despise the religion of other people. Show us a sect calling themselves *christians*, which encourages hatred towards others who differ from them, and we will prove to a demonstration that *anti-Christ* is their tutelar deity.

#### A new Convert.

Rev Silas Russel of Brighton Me. formerly a Free Will Baptist clergyman has recently renounced the doctrine of endless misery and embraced that of the "Restitution of all things which has been spoken by the mouth of all God's holy prophets since the world began."

There are one or two Post Masters within our knowledge who had better be careful how they inform our subscribers that their paper do not arrive at their office, and then inform us, that our papers are not taken from the office. There is a remedy, and we will administer it.

#### Charity.

We should give (says Seneca) as we would receive cheerfully, quickly and without hesitation; for there is no grace in a benefit that sticks to the fingers.

#### The Star in the East.

This paper which is published in Concord N. H. and edited by Rev. J. G. Adams has commenced its third volume. We wish it success.

#### New Paper in Ohio.

Rev. George Rogers and Mr. S. Tizzard propose to publish in Cincinnati Ohio, a new Universalist paper to be called the "Western Universalist," at \$2 per year in advance. This paper is designed to supersede the Sentinel which has heretofore been published by Mr. S. Tizzard.

#### UNIVERSALIST REGISTER FOR 1837.

The publishers wish to receive full and correct information respecting all societies, preachers, Conventions and Associations in the order—the names, number of members, increase or diminution, etc. of societies—residence, etc. of preachers in fellowship with the Associations, and Standing Clerk's address of each—and the boundaries and number of Associations in fellowship with the Conventions.

Ministering brethren in particular will please communicate all the information they deem useful for the work—especially all the corrections they can make of the number for the present year.

To the Standing Clerks of Associations and Conventions we also appeal for the information they can give us respecting these bodies.

It is hoped that no one will withhold any corrections necessary, that the work may be made as perfect as the nature of it will admit.

In order to get it early to press, we must particularly request all returns of information to be made to us *early in June next*.

Cortland, N. Y.

G. SANDERS, O. WHISTON.

#### SCRIPTURE CRITICISM.

"If any thing be revealed to another that is by, let the first hold his peace."—1 Cor. xiv. 30.

These words surely cannot mean what some suppose, that when one person was speaking in the church at Corinth, if any one sitting by got a revelation, he that was speaking must hold his peace, until this revelation was uttered. To admit this, would be to have increased, not cured the disorder in that church, which Paul was evidently reproving. The apostle evidently here means, if any one sitting by, had any thing revealed to him, he should let him who was speaking conclude, before he began to utter it. What is said in the context, shews this to be the sense of the above words; for Paul adds in the very next verse, "For ye may all prophecy one by one, that all may learn, and all may be comforted." And to shew, a prophet who had something revealed to him, could restrain himself until the other was done speaking, he adds—"And the spirits of the prophets are subject to the prophets." They were not impelled to speak; could not restrain themselves; but had power to speak or be silent, as was proper and decent. Even under the influence of inspiration, God deals with men as rational beings, and does not preclude by the exercise of sound judgment and discretion. It is very apparent from the whole chapter, where the above words are found that all things in the church where to be done for the edification of its members. Even miraculous gifts were not given for show and parade, but for use. It is equally evident, that unbelievers sometimes came in to the place where the church of Corinth met together; and that their disorderly proceedings would lead them to conclude they were mad; see v. 23. Their speaking, and whole proceedings, ought to be conducted, that such might be convinced of all and report God was in them of a truth. Verses 24, 25.—[Gospel Sun.]

#### PROSPERITY.

Great God! how miserable is the lot of man! in prosperity he forgets one: and in adversity every one forgets him. In prosperity he appears to have lost his senses; and when loaded with misfortunes, he is said never to have had any. In his sudden elevation, he becomes discontented with all the world; and when hurled to the bottom of the wheel of fortune, all the world are discontented with him.—He who basks in the sunshine of fortune, should remember that riches sometimes take the wing, suddenly fly from us.



NEWS DEPARTMENT.

"And catch the manners living as they rise."—  
GARDINER, APRIL 29, 1836.

**THE WAR.** We learn by the Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce that the war on the Western Frontier is likely soon to break out into a general blaze. A letter was read in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, from the Secretary of War to the Chairman of the Military Committee, urging the immediate adopting of measures for the defence of the western country, and stating that there was great reason to apprehend a general Indian War. Mr. Sevier stated that he just received a letter from Red River, stating that a number of citizens had recently been killed by the Comanches, and that the number of these Indians was 200,000, of whom a large portion were fighting men. He was very anxious for the establishment of a garrison at a point on the Red River which he indicated, and the construction of a military road to it. The House in consequence of these statements, set apart a portion of Thursday for the consideration of a bill to authorize the President to accept the services of volunteers, which are recommended, by the Secretary of War, as the best species of troops for this service.

The Creeks are also in motion, and Judge White states, it is understood, as Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, that they have ten thousand warriors, which is a greater number than they have been supposed to possess. The sensation has reached even the Winnebagoes, in the northwestern territory, who are said to be extremely uneasy. *Port. Jefferson.*

LATEST NEWS FROM TEXAS.

New Orleans papers of the 8th inst. bring us intelligence from the immediate seat of war in Texas to the 20th March, received there by a schooner from Brazoria, the Captain of which reports that Col. Fanning had blown up the fort at Goliad, or La Bahia, demolished the town, fought his way with 500 men through the investing army of the Mexicans, and effected a junction with the main army of the Texans, under Gen. Houston. An engagement was daily expected between the two main armies, on the east bank of the Colorado the Mexicans being 5000 strong, and the Texans, according to one account, 2500, and to another 5000. A skirmish is said to have taken place between the Texans and the advance guard of the Mexican army, (on the 29th March) in which the latter were repulsed, with some loss of killed and prisoners.

Previous to the blowing up the fort at Goliad, (on the 25th of March) the Georgia volunteers, 150 in number, under Col. Ward, attacked, it is said, a body of 600 Mexicans, at the mission of Refugio, and routed them, having first put 250 of their number hors du combat, without the loss of a single man on their own part!—*[Trans.]*

**LATE FROM THE SOUTH.** By the Steamboat William Gibbons, at New York, we have Charleston papers to Saturday evening last.

**THE CREEKS IN MOTION.** The Millidgeville (Geo.) Journal of April 12th, furnishes the alarming intelligence that the Creek Indians are exhibiting a very turbulent and hostile spirit. Ten or fifteen families have fled to Columbus. One man had been shot. The Creeks can bring into the field 10,000 warriors. The whole nation is 25,000 strong. It is ascertained that they have begun to assemble in large bodies.

In confirmation of the above, the New York Star says that orders have been issued, directing the United States troops that harbor to repair forthwith to Fort Mitchell, below Columbus, in Georgia. Some depredations have been committed by a party of about 20 Chactaws, at the Chickasaw purchase; they broke up and robbed a store of its contents, after beating its owner until he was nearly dead.

By the Darien (Georgia) Telegraph of April 12th, we learn that a report had reached there from Picolata, that Gen. Scott's rear guard had been attacked on their march to the Wytheblacoochee, and that United States soldiers had been killed.

**CONGRESS.** Monday, April 13. In Senate, on report of the Committee of Conference, the Senate receded from their amendment to the Winconsin bill. The Rail Road contract bill was taken up and debated.

The Public Land bill was debated, and no question taken.

In the House, the bill to authorize the location of the Western Rail Road through the public lands at Springfield, Mass., was passed.

A long debate arose on the presentation of a memorial from Bristol, (Penn.) demonstrating against the admission of Arkansas as a slave State, an appeal was taken from the Speaker that it should be read, but no vote had.

The general appropriation bill was again considered, and the House refused (3 to 85,) to strike out the appropriation for the Documentary History of the Revolution.

Tuesday, April 19.—In the the Sen-

Mr. Ewing submitted a resolution making some inquiries in relation to the amount of money received for public lands and transferred to the deposit banks in the eastern cities.

**In the House.**—The resolution relating to the deposit Banks offered by Mr. Dromgoole being under consideration, Mr. Wise resumed and concluded his remarks in support of his motion to amend. The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the United States, for 1836.

**Fire on the Providence Railroad.**—As the train, consisting of nine cars, were coming from Boston yesterday afternoon, with passengers to the steamboat Providence, when within about seven miles of the Depot in this city, the baggage car was discovered to be on fire. The end of the car next to the engine was immediately broken open and the contents would probably most of them have been saved, had not the passengers, in their anxiety to secure their baggage, broken open the other end, whereby a current of air was created, which so rapidly enkindled the flames, that in spite of all efforts, at least one half of the baggage was consumed. The newspaper mail for New York was entirely destroyed. The scene of confusion which prevailed among a hundred and fifty or two hundred passengers, men, women and children, many of whose entire wardrobes were in peril, may be more easily imagined than described. The fire having originated near the centre of the car, it is doubtful whether it was occasioned by a spark from the engine, or from some inflammable material within. *Prov. Jour.*

GRAFTING WAX.

We would advise our farming friends to prepare, in the course of this month, when stormy days prevent work abroad, a quantity of grafting wax; as it is sometimes inconvenient to allow time when wanted, and the husbandry of time is one of the secrets of success in farming. The following proportions of the usual materials have been recommended as good, viz: two and a half pounds of Rosin, one pound of Beeswax, and one pound of tallow; but the recipe we use, and which we know to be good, is as follows,—half a pound of tallow, one pound of beeswax, and two pounds of Rosin,—the whole melted together, and then worked in water like shoemaker's wax into rolls for use. Where the grafting is to be performed in the nursery, or on small trees or branches, the most convenient mode of applying the wax is by having it on strips of muslin of a width proportioned to the size of the tree, from one to three inches. These strips of muslin are prepared, by taking cotton cloth, cutting it into strips and dipping them into the wax when melted. When the branches are large, it is best to apply the wax directly to the cut limb, and when of a proper consistence and temperature, with the hands kept slightly greased, the use of this composition is perfectly easy and effectual. If you make a little more than you use this spring, it will not be lost; we have some two years old, which retains all its good qualities. *Genesee Farmer.*

From the N. Y. Star.

**THE IRON MOUNTAIN IN MISSOURI.**—Mr. Featherstonagh, in his report to Congress, of the geology of Arkansas and Missouri, given an interesting account of the Iron Mountain in Missouri, south of the Lead Mines. The rocks upon the slopes contain well defined scintille. The chain runs N. E. and S. W., and bears the traces of a crater. There are also varieties of greenstone and horizontal quartzite rocks, but no lime. One of the hills of scintille contained immense breadths of siliceous rock, ponderously impregnated with iron, and about a half a mile distant he found a rare mineral spectacle. Upon a mound, sparingly covered with trees, was a vein-like mass of iron, of the oxide structure, with a bright metallic fracture of steel grey. It was 150 feet above the surface, and paved with black pebbles of iron from 1 to 20 lbs. weight. Beneath the surface it seemed a solid mass. By measurement, the vein above the surface could be traced from East to West, 500 feet, and from North to South, 1900 feet, Mr. F. thus concludes.—

"This extraordinary phenomenon filled me with admiration. Here was a single locality of iron offering all the resources of Sweden, and of which it was impossible to estimate the value by any other terms than those adequate to the nation's wants." Upon a more minute investigation of the country, I found other metallic beds, though not of an equal extent, and all upon the public lands."

\*It yields about 70 per cent. of fine iron, but is found not to weld easily, which I attribute to an excess of sulphur.

**Save your bread.**—Every person may not know, however it is true, that pieces of old bread, crumbs, &c. being soaked and mixed up with the dough, in making new bread, improves it very much. Try it and you will never allow pieces of dry bread be lost, afterwards—especially, when flour is nine or ten dollars a barrel. *Bangor Farmer.*

**INDICTMENT.**—On Tuesday last, after a patient, laborious and searching investigation of two days, the Grand Jury presented to the Court a true bill of indictment against Richard P. Robinson for the wilful murder of Helen Jewett. The prisoner was in Court, and although looking very pallid and distressed, still seemed to retain his self-possession. The Herald says:—

"Robinson's motive for committing the horrid act, if he indeed is the perpetrator, appears to have been a wish to get rid of Ellen Jewett for another girl—a beautiful young thing who now lives in Reed street, an orphan brought up by her aunt. It appears from the papers, &c., before the Grand Jury, that he had seduced this woman under a promise of marriage—that he had taken an opportunity to betray her—that a suit was commenced against him for seduction—and that his employer stepped in and compromised the affair in some way or other so as to prevent exposure. He wanted to get rid of his previous engagements with Ellen Jewett, in order to make an honest woman of the lovely orphan now in despair and misery in Reed Street."

**Palm Leaf Hats.**—It is astonishing to witness the new branches of industry that are constantly springing up in industrious New England. For instance, in the small hill town of Barre, Worcester County, where a few years ago the product of a few barren acres was all it could boast, there are now establishments for the manufacture and taking in of palm leaf hats which yield an income of \$500,000 per annum. Many other towns in that vicinity are extensively engaged in the same business.

The straw-braid manufacture also is a great business in some of the eastern towns. It has not been much thought of in this region, yet there is an establishment in Ware which pays \$30,000 a year for straw alone. When we come to add to our cotton, woolen, and leather manufactures, to our button and palm leaf manufactures, and to the various other branches of industry already in successful operation, the culture and manufacture of silk, the west will in vain glory in her agricultural resources. New England industry is a surer guarantee of general and individual prosperity than the most fertile soils, or mines of coal and gold. *Northampton Gazette.*

Our aristocratic circles are penetrated with grief on occasion of the death of the young and amiable princess of Swartzburg, killed by a pistol shot from her husband in the theatre of Naples. This is the account of the matter given by the German papers, letters from Naples however say positively that it was not at the theatre but at his own house that the prince shot his wife with a gun, on his return from hunting, he having surprised her in company with an Englishman, prince Adolphus Swartzburg is the eldest of the family and the heir of the Majorat. He succeeded to his father in 1833. He is 36 years old, and married the princess Eleonora, one of the daughters of prince Maurice Lichsteinstein, born in 1812. They were married in 1830, and have three children still living. *—[Paris paper.]*

The celebrated Italian fidler, Paganini, is coming to the United States during the summer. He fiddles on one string, and comes on his own hook, utterly refusing the patronage of the theatre managers. He will dupe a certain class of our people, and they will enrich him, when he will return to his own country, abuse this, and laugh in his sleeve when he thinks how he has gulled the flats. *—[N. H. Argus.]*

A writer of love tales, in describing one of his heroines, says, "innocence dwells in the rich curls of her dark hair." The Exeter News Letter thinks it is not a very secure residence, as it would stand a pretty smart chance of being combed out. *—[B. Post.]*

And the News Letter might have added that the aforesaid "innocence," inspired with an instinctive horror of thumb nails, would probably attempt to make off with itself, after it was combed out.

**N. H. Argus.**  
And even then, some of our editors would try to go a crack at the poor thing.

Two men have been brought from Concord, N. H. to Salem, to be tried for packing the meat of a sick ox, in a quantity making about 200 barrels, some two or three years age. The purchaser not being able to tell in which barrels the meat was, kept the whole of it on hand.—The culprits are said to be of good standing—they ought to be made to eat the sick ox raw, and without mustard.

**LADIES.**—It was stated at a late meeting of the Ladies' Bible Association in England, that a calculation had been made in Birmingham respecting the proportionate value of the services of gentlemen and ladies, as collectors for charitable purposes, and it was found that one lady was worth thirteen gentlemen and a half.

The ship Fortitude, of Portsmouth, (N. H.) William Lambert, master, at this port in 104 days from Calcutta, has brought 1,400 tons weight and measure in goods and 60 tons in tonnage and provisions; being the largest cargo ever brought to this port, and valued at about \$400,000.

**PRINTERS PROVERBS.**—Pay thou the printer in the day that thou owest him that the evil day may be afar off, lest the good man of the law sendeth thee thy bill: Greeting.

Remember him of the quill, and the devils around him, and when thou weddest thou thy daughter to a man of her choice, send thou unto him a bountiful slice of the bridal loaf.

Borrow not that for which thy neighbor hath paid, but go and buy for thyself of him who hath to sell.

Thou shalt not read thy neighbors's paper nor molest him in the peaceful possession of it, lest thou standest condemned in the sight of him who driveth the quill and thy character be hawked about by poor children.

It is difficult to act the part of a true friend—for many times, by telling him of his failings, we loose his affection; and if we are silent; we betray our own confidence. But we cannot lose a friend in a more honorable way; than in seeking by good will to preserve him.

Bills of indictment have been found at Washington, against Richard H. White, now in custody, on a charge of burning the United States Treasury, and also against a brother of his, Henry H. White. In search of the latter, it is said the officers have gone.

**Cincinnati, Ohio.**—It appears from "The Sentinel" of Jan. 30th, that the Universalists of the city of Cincinnati, have purchased the "Mechanic's Institute," on Walnut Street, between Third and Fourth Streets; and the public are notified, that henceforth divine service will be performed in that commodious edifice every Sabbath, at the usual time morning and evening.

DIED.

In Whitefield, 20th ult. Mr. Sutton Avery, aged 26 years.  
In Newcastle, Mrs. Julia, wife of Mr. Augustus F. Luch.  
In Bloomfield, Mr. Elam Pratt, aged 84.  
In Bangor, Mr. Ephraim Washburn, aged 70, a soldier of the Revolution.  
In New Brunswick, Mr. Mary Carl, aged 83, formerly of Woodwich.  
In Charlestown Mass. Mr. John M'Known, printer formerly of Portland, aged 56.  
Lost overboard, 12 inst. off Cape Henlopen, from scho. Thetis, on her passage from Portland to Baltimore, Mr. Isaiah Black, of North Yarmouth.  
In Kennebunkport, Mr. Benjamin Durcell, aged 86.  
In Kennebunk, Mr. Benjamin Towne.  
In York, Mrs. Melville, wife of the late Capt. Thomas Baker, age 70.  
In North Gerwick, Mr. Joshua Staples, aged 52.  
In Pownall, Mrs. Mary Warren, age 184.  
In Freeport, Mrs. Prudence Grant, aged 80.

A Moveable Hay Press

Of even construction, the Patent having been obtained by the subscribers, and is now offered to the public. Three men can press ten tons daily. The press can be seen at Richmond Village.  
**CHAMBERLIN & CLIFLIN.**  
Gardiner, April 22 1836.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

**PURSUANT** to an Order from the Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, I shall proceed to sell at public Auction on the premises, or (if the weather should prove unfavorable,) at Capt. Sugers' Hotel in Gardiner, on Saturday the 21st day of May next at 11 o'clock A. M., a delightful situation in the Village of Gardiner, the late residence of Capt. Isaac Staples deceased, containing a handsome lot, a large and convenient dwelling-house finished in good style, a good stable and out-buildings, all recently built and in good order; with a good new wharf, lot and dock in front of the same, on the Kennebec river, a few rods north of the Collobosse Contee stream; a most eligible location for a person engaged in Lumber trade or Navigation on the Kennebec, a large vessel can load at, and depart from said wharf. Also one undivided half of a three story brick store in said Village, being a part of the large block a little north of the Gardiner Hotel, now occupied by Captain James Bowman as an Apothecary and Paint store. Said property can be examined at any time previous to sale, by applying to the subscriber in said Village, or by calling at the premises.—*Terms cash.*

WM. PATRIDGE.—Administrator.  
Gardiner, April 13, 1836.

Administrator's Notice.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of all and singular the goods and Estate which were of

DAVID LAWRENCE,

late of Gardiner, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate; and has undertaken that trust by given bond as the law directs.—All persons therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

CHARLES LAWRENCE,  
Administrator.

Gardiner, March 14, 1836.

TO BRICK MAKERS.

**THE** subscriber having a convenient BRICK YARD in Gardiner Village, wishes to contract for the making and burning of 200,000, to 500,000 Bricks the ensuing season, upon shares or other satisfactory conditions, he furnishing yard and wood. Any person disposed to carry on the business on favorable conditions will do well to make immediate application to

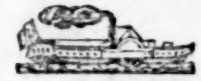
P. SHELDON,

Gardiner, April 8, 1836.

KENNEBEC & BOSTON STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Arrangements for April and May.

THE STEAM PACKET



NEW ENGLAND

NATHANIEL KIMBALL.—Master,

WILL LEAVE GARDINER, EVERY MONDAY AND FRIDAY AT 1-2 PAST 3 o'clock P. M., and BATH AT 1-4 before 6 o'clock P. M.

Leave LEWIS' WHARF BOSTON, FOR BATH AND

GARDINER.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 7 o'clock P. M.

Carrriages will be in readiness to take passengers to and from Hallowell, Augusta and Waterville; on the arrival of the boat, and on the days of her sailing.

FIRE

From Gardiner to Boston \$4.00. } AND  
" Bath to " 3.50. } FOWERS.  
Deck passengers \$2.00.

The Steam boat TICONIC will run to Waterville, in connection with the New England, when the state of the river will permit.

The New ENGLAND is 2 1-2 years old—173 feet long—307 tons burthen and the fastest boat that ever run North of Cape Cod.

AGENTS,

Messrs. T. G. JEWETT, Gardiner.  
J. BEALS, Bath.  
W. M. GREEN, Boston.  
Gardiner, April 1, 1836.

GRAVE STONES.

**THE** subscriber intends to keep at Mr. Wm. Goulds Tin Ware Factory, Gardiner, Me. a good assortment of New York White Marble and Quincy Slate, Grave Stones, which will be ready for engraving at all times, and engraved at Short Notice, as he has a large establishment at Hallowell. Purchasers can be furnished with Monuments, Tomb-tables; and such sizes of stone, or variety of carved work, as may not be found at Mr. Goulds' shop, at the time of calling; may be had by leaving their written or verbal orders with Mr. Gould.—The subscriber keeps at his shop in Hallowell a good variety of Chimney Pieces, Hearth Stones, &c. from the Thomaston Marble Manufactory, and will furnish at Short Notice, any thing in these lines.

JOEL CLARK Jr.

Gardiner, April 15, 1836. 1y.

To the Hon H. W. FULLER Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

**THE** Petition and Representation of CHARLES LAWRENCE Administrator of the Estate of

DAVID LAWRENCE,

late of Gardiner, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully shews, that the personal Estate of said deceased, which has come into the hands and possession of said Administrator, is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said Estate by the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars; that a sale of part of the Real Estate would injure the remainder, That the said Administrator therefore makes application to this Court, and prays your Honor that he may be authorized and empowered, agreeable to law, to sell and pass deeds to convey all of the real estate of said deceased including the reversion of the widow's dower. All which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES LAWRENCE.

County of Kennebec, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held in Augusta on the second Monday of April, 1836.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively, in the Christian Intelligencer a newspaper printed in Gardiner, that all persons interested may attend on the second Monday of May next, at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

Attest: Geo. ROBINSON, Register.  
A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest: Geo. ROBINSON, Register.

CHEAP. CHEAP.



CALL AND SEE

**AT** the store opposite GARDINER HOTEL, for CASH or Good Credit; as cheap as can be purchased on the river.—Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; together with as good assortment of

Family Groceries

as can be found in town. Also HARD WARE, &c. &c.

The subscriber having the Agency of the Brandon Vermont Foundry, for the sale of STOVES, will have on hand the present season, a large assortment of Cooking Stoves &c. of the best pattern ever offered for sale in this State.

A. T. PERKINS.

Gardiner, April 8, 1836. 1y. 12



## POETRY.

For the Christian Intelligencer.

## Paul in Prison.

Mysterious are the ways of God,  
Who has good will to men;  
He sends a blessing in a rod,  
Such is his wondrous plan.

See Saul the persecutor slain,  
When Jesus did appear;  
His heart and soul are filled with pain,  
When pondering love is near.

See Paul a minister sent forth,  
To preach his risen Lord,  
From east to west, from north to south,  
A witness to the world.

Behold him suffering in the cause,  
A prisoner bound in chains;  
He cares not for the world's applause,  
He's patient in his pains.

For years St Paul is laid aside,  
And labors at his trade,  
The gospel spreads both far and wide,  
And powerful, it is made.

So gospel preachers now may rest,  
If God hedge up their way,  
With patience and submission blest  
They still may wait and pray.

So Moses quit king Pharaoh's house,  
And fled to Midian's land;  
He thus abandon'd Israel's cause  
And waited God's command.

So holy myrrors shed their blood  
As witnesses to truth;  
Then converts like a mighty flood,  
Were gathered in their youth.

'Tis not by power of man to save,  
The soul that's dead in sin;  
'Tis God must raise them from the grave,  
And give them Christ to win.

When God would call the Gentiles in,  
By his all-powerful word;  
He sends his messengers to win,  
Their hearts unto the Lord.

But when in prison Paul is freed,  
God's blessed word is free;  
To run the distant nations round,  
That all might saved be.

When they behold the Lamb once slain,  
Their sin he takes away,  
Their guilty souls are eas'd of pain  
Then they can sing and pray.

For the Christian Intelligencer.

## Spring.

The woods and meadows green,  
Where beasts and birds are seen,  
Display the Wise;  
The rocks and rivers show,  
The power of God below,  
As in the skies.

The blooming flowers around,  
Which ornament the ground,  
Live from the dead;  
The numerous insect tribes,  
Which spring to life beside,  
Prove the God-head.

So the spring of youth,  
Should sow the seed of truth,  
Within the heart;  
Then in the fall of age,  
They'll find the sacred page,  
Great joy impart.

Happy the child of grace,  
Who seeks his Maker's face,  
And reads his word;  
Such youth may spend their days,  
And give their Maker praise,  
And please the Lord.

S. S.

## DESULTORIOUS.

From the Magazine and Advocate.

## THE WATERER—NO. 4.

SUPPORT OF PREACHING.

"Bear ye one another's burdens."

In my last, I urged upon brethren the necessity of procuring a regular ministrations of the word; and having, perhaps, on the strength of this contracted with a clergyman to serve them, and begun to circulate a subscription, they have learned how much more liberal people are in words than in figures. Promises of liberality are like sermons—the extemporaneous, more specious and attractive; but the written, more safe and valuable.

Reader, did you ever circulate a subscription paper among liberal people? The first man you ask to sign it, will answer you, perhaps, with an air of conceited originality, & republican independence, "I contend that it is as much trouble for me to ride to meeting, and ride home again, as it is for the minister to preach." So said Mr. Pinchshilling, a wealthy farmer, when asked to subscribe for the support of Rev. Mr. Lettice, an eccentric clergyman, whose preaching he constantly attended, and very much admired. Whereupon Mr. L. drove his single carriage to Mr. P.'s for five bushels of wheat. The wheat was measured and the preacher was starting off, when the farmer inquired, "Will you have this charged, Mr. L.?" "Charged!" said the clergyman, "I contend that it is much trouble for me to come after wheat, and transport it home, as it is for you to measure it out."

"Yes," said the farmer, "but my grain costs me a great deal of time and labor, before I can get it ready for delivery." "So does my preaching," answered the preacher, driving forward with his grain. "But stop, stop," says Mr. P., following after him, "I pay out money too, for

ploughs and harrows." "So do I, for books and stationary," was the response. "But my business is the only means I have, of supporting and bringing up my family." "So is mine," replied the man-in-black. "Well, go with the wheat, I am convinced you have the argument."

If, then, we are to have a clergyman, whose whole time is to be devoted to our service—who, during the week, must supply himself with materials of information to instruct us on the Sabbath—who must at all times be ready and in waiting, to attend and administer the consolations of the Gospel, at the bed-side of the sick, and to the mourning relatives, when their friend is carried to the tomb—he must be comfortably, though not extravagantly sustained.

Clergymen, unfortunately for themselves, and to the regret of many for whom they sometimes labor, like other men, have mouths and bodies, consequently must have food and clothing. Like other men they have, or may have families, from whom they may be called away; and observation shows that their families, like other families, when left in indigence, are liable to suffer.

But many places where our clergymen are comfortably provided for, there still exists an evil. It is desirable that the burden of their compensation might be shared more equally, according to the means and circumstances of those who profess friendship to the cause, in order that it might cease to be a burden.

There is many a believer in the final restitution who is benevolent, but poor; and who is led, by a zeal for its propagation, actually to diminish the means of comfort for himself and family. There are others, possessed of earth's temporal good things in abundance, and professing the same principles, who do not appear to care the value of a shilling in these hard times, whether or not mankind believe these principles; nor the value of a dollar, whether the doctrine itself is true—whether, in short, the world be saved or damned.

There are those who professedly believe that the benevolence of Deity is impartial and unbounded; and yet their benevolence is confined within the limits of their own families—the boundaries of their own possessions—hemmed in by their own line-fences, (if I may be allowed an agricultural simile,) and never extends beyond them.

They are sunk down in the mire of that unsocial, selfish, slavish, sordid avarice, which narrows the affections, contracts the mind, and clogs up those channels through which God and nature had designed should flow the milk of human kindness.

Baethren, if you would prosper, 'bear ye one another's burdens'—be ready and cheerful to share, equitable, in the bearing of a common burden.

## APOLLOS.

## RELIGION.

There is, says Bishop Taylor, a universal crust of hypocrisy that covers the face of the greatest part of mankind; but true religion is open in its articles, honest in its prosecutions, just in its conduct, innocent when it is accused, ignorant of falsehood, sure in its truth, simple in its sayings, and (as Julius Depitilinus said of the emperor Verus) it is *norm simplicium, et quæ adumbrare nihil possit*. It covers, indeed, a multitude of sins, by curing them, and obtaining pardon for them; but it cannot dissemble nothing of itself; a good man can quit his life, but never integrity. Some time ago, a soldier was brought under concern for the interest of his soul, and becoming visibly religious met with no little railing both from his comrades and officers. He was the servant of one of the latter. At length his master asked him, "Richard, what good has your religion done you?" The soldier made this discreet answer, "Sir, before I was religious I used to get drunk; now I am sober. I used to neglect your business; now I perform it diligently." The officer was silenced, and seemed to be satisfied. Here we see the excellency of real religion; it teaches us to deny all ungodliness, and to live soberly, righteously, and godly in this present world. Honesty, diligence, sobriety, quietness, are among its happy fruits. Its ways are ways of pleasantness, and paths of peace.

## SOLENNIZED LOVE.

"A GREAT proportion of the wretchedness which has so often embittered married life, I am persuaded, has originated in a negligence of trifles."

Connubial happiness is a thing of too fine a texture to be handled roughly.

"It is a sensitive plant, which will not bear even the touch of unkindness—a delicate flower, which indifference will chill, and suspicion blast. It must be watered by the showers of tender affection, expanded by the cheering glow of attention and guarded by the impregnable barrier of unshaken confidence."

"Thus matured, it will bloom with fragrance in every season of life, and sweeten even the loneliness of declining years."

All the figures in these fanciful, sweet remarks are as correct as the moral is just. The same tenderness is equally required in the several relations of brother and sister, of parent and child, of friend and friend. Pleasant pass the lives of those who know and keep it!

JOSEPH Y GRAY  
TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that he has taken the Shop over the Franklin Bank, where he executes the Tailoring Business in all its Branches, he flatters himself that he shall be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favour him with their Custom.

Gardiner, Nov. 27, 1835. tf.

## DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of J. & I. Stanford is this day dissolved by mutual consent; Jordan Stanford is authorized to settle all accounts of the late firm.

JORDAN STANFORD,  
ISAIAH STANFORD.  
Gardiner Feb. 22, 1836

THE subscriber will continue business at the old stand and solicits the continuance of the patronage of the public and the former customers of the late firm.

JORDAN STANFORD.  
COMMERCIAL HOUSE  
BATH, ME.

THE subscriber has opened a public House in the building recently occupied by John Elliot—under the above name, and solicits a share of patronage.

The house is conveniently situated for communications by land and water, it stands on the stage road, and the stage stop at the door going east and west. It is also near the River, and the standing place of the Gardiner and Augusta steam-boat. Faithful and attentive servants and hostlers will be provided, and the utmost exertion of the subscriber will be used to accommodate and make comfortable all who may visit or stop at the house.

JOHN BEALS.  
Bath, August 23, 1835. tf. 32.AGENTS FOR THE INTELLIGENCER.  
YORK COUNTY.

Kennebunk, James Osborne, Jr. p. m.; York, Solomon Brooks, p. m.; Hollis, J. Merrill, p. m.

## CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Brunswick, Joseph McLellan, p. m., Rev. Seth Stebbins; Danville, James Goff, Jr. p. m.; Freeport, Seth Bailey, Jr. p. m.; Gray, Mesach Humphrey, p. m.; Hon. Eliab Latham; Minot, N. L. Woodbury p. m.; New Gloucester, Rev. James Woodman; Portland, Charles J. Barbour; Westbrook, Benj. Quimby.

## LINCOLN COUNTY.

Alna, Capt. David Otis; Bath, D. Y. Kendall; Bowdoinham, Matthew P. Spear; Lewiston, Dan Reed, p. m.; Lisbon, Cyrus Haskell, Col. William P. Chisney; Litchfield, Asa Batchelder, p. m.; Rufus Blake; Thomaston, Phineas Tyler, James Wheaton; East Thomaston, John Spofford, p. m.; Union, E. Cobb; Wiscasset, Barker Neal; Warren, Seth Weatherbee; Waldoboro', Parker McCobb, Jr.

## HANCOCK COUNTY.

Bucksport, Sewall Lake, p. m.; Castine, Nath Wilson; Ellsworth, — Paddleford.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Houlton, Gen. Joel Wellington; Lubec, Rev. S. W. Clark; Alexander, J. Stephenson, p. m.

## KENNEBEC COUNTY.

Chesterfield, Joseph Keith, p. m.; Farmington, Rev. Thomas Deede; Farmington Falls, A. B. Caswell, p. m.; Greene, Luther Robbins, p. m.; Readfield, Lory Bacon; Vassalboro', Jacob Butterfield; Wintthrop, David Stanley; Waterville, Hon. A. Smith, p. m.; Wayne, Capt. Jacob Haskell.

## OXFORD COUNTY.

Brownfield, Gen. James Steele, p. m.; Buckfield, Col. Aaron Parsons; Fryeburg, William Stevens; Canton, Hon. Cornelius Holland; Hiram, Alpheus Scribner, p. m.; Livermore, North, Col. J. Stone, p. m.; Norcey, Rev. H. Hawkins.

## SOMERSET COUNTY.

Anson, Hon. James Collins, p. m.; Canaan, Rev. L. P. Rand; Fairfield, M. Philbrook, p. m.; Madison, East, A. P. Merrill, p. m.; Mercer, Martin Burr; Montpelier, Rev. Amos A. Richards; Solon, Asa Russell; St. Albans East, Thomas Skinner; Abbot, R. Gower, p. m.; Athens, B. H. Peaks; Milburn, Samuel, Philbrick.

## PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

Bangor, John S. Seward; Brewer, Silas Winchester; Dexter, Gilman W. Burleigh, p. m.; Dixmont, Gen. Jesse Robinson, p. m.; Fort Kent, Jonathan Blake; Guilford, Hon. Joel Keley, p. m.; Hampden, Dr. Allen Rogers; Orono, I. Washburn, Jr.; O. d. Town, Asa Smith; Sangerville, Rev. B. Barsley.

## WALDO COUNTY.

Belfast, Dr. W. Lathrop; Head of the Tide, Isaac Brown; Camden, N. Dillingham, R. Chase; Lincolnville, Francis Fletcher, Benj. McAllister; Montville, S. S. Stevens, Rev. Moses McFarland; Monroe, Rev. M. L. Chase; Palermo, Benjamin Mardin, 21.

The above gentlemen are authorized to receive payments and forward subscribers names for the Intelligencer, and their receipts will at all times be valid. We have not so full a list at present as we intend to have, other names will be given anon. We have perhaps omitted some names who acted as agents the last year, if so it was not done intentionally, and they are respectfully requested to continue their agency. We shall revise the list as soon as possible and make alterations as circumstances may require.

## E. HUTCHINS &amp; CO'S

## NEWLY IMPROVED

INDELIBLE INK

E. H. & Co. have, by means of their new chemical mordant, been enabled to offer the public a very superior article of durable ink, in boxes only one sixth the usual size, yet containing the same quantity.

The prominent qualities of this ink are, that it is black at the moment of writing, and after having been exposed to the sun for a few hours, will become a beautiful jet-black, and may be relied on as indelible. The proprietors flatter themselves, that its superior blackness, durability and convenience, will recommend it as highly to the public generally, as its extreme portability does to travellers.

Be sure that each box is accompanied with the certificate of E. Hutchings & Co.

The true article is prepared by them only, at No. 110, Market Street, Baltimore, (up stairs.)

For Sale by B. SHAW & CO., Agents, Gardiner, Jan. 13, 1836.

## Commissioners Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Hon. Judge of Probate has allowed a further time of three months from the date hereof, for the Creditors of the late

THOMAS GILLPATRICK Esq., to bring in their claims, and that the Commissioners will be in session at the selectmen's office in Gardiner, on Thursday 21st of April next at 2 o'clock P. M. for that purpose.

EBEN R. WHITE, } Commission-  
L. H. GREEN, } ers.  
Gardiner Jan. 25th 1836.

## CELEBRATED HORSE POWDER.

THE various diseases to which the HORSE is subject, have occasioned many remedies to be offered to the public, under different forms—high encomiums. Some of these are injurious—others at best, of little use. A judicious and useful combination has long been desired. This is recommended in the following cases:

For Horses foundered by eating to excess, or drinking cold water when warm, to such as discover any symptoms of Glanders, the Distemper, Coughs, and Yellow Water, or are exposed to infection by being with other Horses affected with these complaints, and in all cases attended with feverish symptoms, sluggishness, loss of appetite or depression of spirits.

The dose for a sick Horse is one table-spoonful night and morning, mixed with a light mess of short feed, or made into a drench: when intended to keep a Horse in health, a table-spoonful once a week will be sufficient, and at the same time a table-spoonful of Salts in his food.

Prepared and sold by JAMES BOWMA,  
GARDINER, MAINE.

PRICE 37 1-2 cents.

We the undersigned having examined the Receipt for making the Horse Powder prepared by James Bowman of Gardiner, Me. do not hesitate to say it is a scientific combination, and from experience and observation we are persuaded to say that it is a good preparation for many diseases of Horses for which it is recommended.

D. NEAL, M. D.  
D. H. MIRICK, M. D.

We the subscribers having made use of the Horse Powder prepared by James Bowman Gardiner Maine, most cheerfully recommend it to the public for Distemper and Coughs.

CHARLES SAGER, } Gardiner.  
A. T. PERKINS, }  
J. D. GARDINER, }  
SAMUEL HODGSDON, } Pittston  
BENJ. HODGES } Augusta  
JOHN H. ELDRIDGE }

— ALSO —  
THE Genui e "ROLLINS' IMPROVED LINIMENT" for Horses and Oxen, and even for Persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Strains, Sprains, &c. &c. it is not second to any other Liniment, British Oil or Opodeldoc now in use.

Feb. 26, 1836. ly.

## TO INVALIDS.

DR. RICHARDSON, of South Reading, Mass. has (in compliance with the earnest solicitations of his numerous friends,) consented to offer his celebrated Vegetable Bitters to the public, which he has used in his extensive practice more than thirty years, and they have been the means of restoring to health thousands of Invalids, pronounced incurable by Physicians.

No. 1. Are recommended to Invalids of either sex, afflicted with any of the following complaints, viz:—Dyspepsia; Sinking; Faintness or Burning in the Stomach; Palpitation of the Heart; Increased or Diminished Appetite; Dizziness or Headache; Costiveness; Pain in the Side; Flatulency; Weakness of the Back; and Bileous Complaints.

No. 2. Is designed for the cure of that class of inveterate diseases, which arise from an impure state of the Blood, and exhibit themselves in the form of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head in children and various other cutaneous diseases. It is an excellent remedy for Females afflicted with a sore mouth while nursing or at any other time.

Plain and practical directions accompanying the above Vegetable Medicines, and they may be taken without any hindrance of business or amusement, and will if persisted in, prevent and cure numerous diseases, which daily send many of our worshipping to a premature grave.

Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of NATHAN RICHARDSON & SON, on the outside wrapper of the BOTTLES. For sale by JAMES BOWMAN Gardiner; David Griffith, Portland; Thomas Chase, North Yarmouth; H. M. Prescott, Brunswick; Samuel Chandler, Wintthrop; Otis C. Waterman, New Gloucester; Nathan Reynolds, Lewiston; E. Latham, Gray; A. E. Small, Saco. copy 2

STIMPSON'S  
CELEBRATED BILIOUS PILLS.

MOST diseases incident to this and other climates are induced in a great degree from a collection of cold, viscid phlegm and bile on the inner coats of the primæ, occasioned by frequent colds and obstructed perspirations. The stomach ceases to perform its office properly, digestion is impaired, the various functions of the system are disturbed, the secretions become morbid, the blood depraved, the circulation obstructed or accelerated, and a long train of diseases are thereby induced which may terminate seriously if not fatally.

For these complaints and all their attendant evils STIMPSON'S BILIOUS PILLS have by long and general use in this and other States of the Union, been found to be the safest and most effective remedy that has ever been discovered. They are proper for any age of either sex in most all situations and circumstances.

Among the various complaints proceeding from the causes above mentioned and for which these Pills have been found peculiarly beneficial, are, pain in the head, dizziness, stupor, flatulency, foul stomach, colic, fits, worms, costiveness, jaundice, dysentery, &c. &c. &c. They are a most safe, convenient and valuable Family Medicine one dose of which, taken in season, will often save a dozen visits of a Physician, and much suffering and danger. No family should be without them. They are also an invaluable medicine for seamen, exposed to the sea fevers and bilious complaints contracted in warm climates.

The following are among the numerous testimonials with which the Proprietor has been favored by eminent Physicians. Doct. CLARK, formerly of Portland, and Doct. GOODWIN, late of Thomaston, were Physicians of acknowledged professional skill and great experience in the practice of medicine; and the high character and standing of the late Hon. Doct. ROSE, added to his professional skill and great practical knowledge of Medicine, cannot fail to secure for his opinions, the entire confidence of the public.

To the Public.

I have used the above named PILLS, for a number of years, both for my family and in my practice as a Physician, and knowing their whole composition, I hesitate not to recommend, and do recommend them to the public generally throughout the United States, as the safest and most useful medicine to be kept in every family, and used where similar medicines are necessary and proper. I beg leave, with due deference, to recommend to all regular Physicians, that they make use of them in their practice; they being, in my opinion, the best composition of the kind for common use.

Portland, N. S. October, 1823.

Having examined the composition of which the Pills of Mr. Stimpson are made, I am of the opinion that they are a safe and efficacious cathartic, and I believe them faithfully prepared.

Thomaston, Jan. 21, 1834.

I hereby certify that I have used Mr. Brown Stimpson's PILLS in my practice, and knowing their composition am of the opinion that they are useful and efficacious medicines in private families, and particularly for those who are bound to sea.

Thomaston, Jan. 11, 1826.

Very many Physicians have adopted the use of these valuable PILLS in their ordinary practice. They are prepared with great care, the Proprietor trusting to no one to make them except under his own immediate superintendence.

General Agents for the sale of these Pills in Kennebec, JAMES BOWMAN, Gardiner; T. B. Merriam, Hallowell, and W. & H. Stevens Pittston

Jan. 26 1836. ly.

## TO ALL WHO HAVE TEETH!

A recent discovery to prevent the future REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES.

THE ELECTRIC ANODYNE is a compound of Medicine recently invented by JOSEPH HISCOCK Esq. Its use in a vast number of cases has already proved it to be a prompt, effectual, and permanent remedy for the toothache and ague, and renders the necessity of the removal of teeth by the cruel and painful operation of extraction. In the most of cases where this medicine has been used, it has removed the pain in a few minutes, and there have not yet been a few cases where a second application of the remedy has been necessary.

This medicine has the wonderful power, when applied in the proper manner, which is externally on the face, [see the direction accompanying the medicine] of penetrating the skin, and removing the pain instantaneously; and what gives immense value to the article is, that when the pain is once removed it is not likely ever to return. The extensive call, and rapid sale of this medicine, has put in the power of the General Agent to afford it at the reduced price for which he offers it to the public, thereby transferring to the poorest individuals in the community the power of relieving themselves from the suffering of tooth-ache for a small compensation.

The General Agent has in his possession a great number of Certificates, proving the efficacy of the Electric Anodyne, but deems it unnecessary here to publish any but the following one.

We, the subscribers, having made a fair trial of the Electric Anodyne, can cheerfully recommend it to the public generally as a safe, efficacious and sure remedy for tooth-ache and ague.

Z. T. MILLIKEN,  
FRANCIS BUTLER,  
JONATHAN KNOWLTON,  
THOMAS D. BLAKE, M. D.,  
JAMES GOULD.

Farmington, Me. Jan. 1835.

The Electric Anodyne is manufactured by the inventor, and sold wholesale by the subscriber.

ISAAC MOORE, Farmington, Me., Sole General Agent. BENJAMIN DAVIS Esq., Augusta Agent for the State of Maine, will supply all the sub-agents in this State, who are already or may hereafter be appointed to retail the Electric Anodyne. All orders on the State Agent, must be post paid.

The following gentlemen have been appointed sub-agents, who will keep constantly a supply of the Electric Anodyne, and will promptly attend all orders from customers. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

JAMES BOWMAN, Gardiner. John Smith, Readfield. David Stanley, Wintthrop. Wm. Miller, the-terville. Upham T. Cron, Mount Vernon. George Gage, Wilton. Cotton T. Pratt, Temple. T. T. Milliken, Farmington. James Dinwiddie, Berlin and Hallowell. E. F. Day, Strong. Reuben & Co., Jay. Seth Delano, Jr., Phillips. Fletcher & Bates, Norridgewock. J. M. Moor & Co., Waterville. Enoch Marshall, Vassalboro'. James C. Dought, Hallowell.

N. B. To prevent fraudulent speculation the price of directions accompanying each bottle has the written signature of the sole General Agent.

Farmington, Jan. 29, 1836. copy 2

Compound Syrup of  
ICELAND MOSS,

For the cure of Colds, Whooping-Cough, Spitting of Blood, and Consumptions.

ICELAND MOSS grows plentifully in the island of Iceland, from whence it takes its name, and in the high northern latitudes of Europe and Asia, where its medicinal qualities have been long known, and highly appreciated. This plant contains a larger portion of VEGETABLE MUCILAGE than any other known substance, and in combination with a bitter principle which acts most beneficially in purging strength in cases of great weakness and debility of the lungs. The knowledge of many of our valuable medicines, for the cure of diseases, have been obtained from observing their effect on brute animals in the case of this most invaluable Moss. Its virtues were first discovered by their effect on the hard lived and sagacious Rein-Deer, which derives its principal nourishment from the ICELAND MOSS, and whose milk becomes so highly infused with its balsamic virtues, that it is used with the greatest confidence as a sovereign remedy by the inhabitants of those countries, for the cure of all diseases of the throat and lungs. In France, this compound has been known, and extensively used; and in its salutary effects, as much as to the salubrity of the climate, probably owing the very small number of fatal cases of consumption in that country, compared with Great Britain and the United States. This Syrup contains all the medicinal virtues of the Moss in the most concentrated form, and is prepared from the original receipt from Paris, only by

E. HUTCHINS & CO., Baltimore, and none is genuine unless it has their fac-simile on each bill of direction—also upon the envelope, sealed with their seal.

For sale by A. T. PERKINS, Agent, Gardiner, Maine; E. FULLER, Augusta, and JAMES BOWMAN, Gardiner.

Gardiner, Jan. 29, 1836. 2

Improved Cey and Brick  
MACHINE.

THE subscriber having recently made a valuable improvement on the Manufacture of BRICK BY MACHINERY, with the application of FIRE or WATER POWER, offers it to the public. It is a complete labor saving Machine, as by Horse Power thirty six or even more, finished Bricks may be cast in one minute, ready for drying. Those who are engaged in the manufacture of Bricks should be provided with one of these valuable Machines, as cost being trifling, when the saving in hard labor is considered. Many experienced Gentlemen, who have examined the Machine and seen it in operation, and seen of them have kindly rendered Certificates of the approbation of the same.

ROBERT RANKIN.

FRANKFORT, Me. 1834.

THE subscriber, having purchased one half of the Patent right of the proprietor for the County of Lincoln and Kennebec, hereby gives notice that said Machine may be seen in operation at East Thomaston. Those who are engaged in the brick business are respectfully invited to come and examine for themselves.

KNOTT CROCKETT.

East Thomaston, August 21, 1835. tf. 31.

## TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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Subscribers in all cases are considered to continue their subscriptions unless all arrearages are paid, and a discontinuance expressly ordered, and no paper will